

Caledonian

No: 9517. EDINBURGH,



ACCURSED

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1782.

BRITISH LINEN OFFICE

EDINBURGH, 27th August 1782.

THE Court of Directors of the British Linen Company give notice, That a Quarterly General Court of Proprietors will be held here on Monday the 2d of September, at twelve o'clock noon, in terms of their charter.

PANTHEON.

ON Thursday last, the Question respecting the property of transferring Superiorities, with a view to increase the number of votes at an election, was determined in the negative, two votes only having appeared on the other side.

The following Question will be the subject of debate to-morrow evening, being the 29th current.—*"Ought the late Act of Parliament TAXING THE GROWTH OF TOBACCO IN SCOTLAND to be repealed?"*

Tickets to be had of the Members, and at Mr Aitchison's Jeweller, Parliament-square.

To MERCHANTS and Others.

A HOUSE in LONDON in the mercantile line, and whose foreign connections are very extensive, wishes to engage with a Person of character and credit in SCOTLAND, whose judgment is good in the different articles manufactured in North Britain. The House will either engage as partners, and allow him a certain share of the profits arising from that business, or pay him the usual commission for his trouble on the purchase made for their account. As the consumption is very considerable, the party hopes none will answer this but those who are capable of conducting the business in the most eligible and proper manner; as a sum of money will be immediately at the command of the agent approved of.—Letters addressed to Mr M. No. 9, Crosby-street, London, will be duly noticed.

To the Honourable the Knights, Citizens, and Burghs, in Parliament assembled.

The SEVENTH REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS appointed to examine, take, and state, the PUBLIC ACCOUNTS of the KINGDOM.

[Continued from our last.]

THE Commander in Chief, consulting with the principal officers in the several departments, settled the establishment, and ordered that it should be permanent, and kept complete. As the army was not always in motion, the necessity for so numerous a permanent establishment was not obvious. The reason given for retaining the same number for the whole year is, the difficulty of procuring them again when wanted, in case they had been discharged at the end of the campaign; but this reason does not appear altogether conclusive; for, if they are in being, the arm of the Commander in Chief can reach them wherever they are; he has power to seize, the instant he wants it, whatever is necessary for the service in his contemplation; From the enemy he seizes of right; from a friend he prefers by necessity, paying him the value, or for the use.

The establishment was hardly ever complete, from the constant difficulty of procuring the number of waggons it required. As they were, therefore, so scarce in that country, and the East could have been employed to more advantage than upon the pay of Government, it might have been advantageous to the habitants to have had the use of them for the time the army were in quarters; and the hire of them, for some months every year, would have been no inconsiderable saving to the Public.

All orders and regulations of every kind proceed from the Commander in Chief; his power extends, without control, over the whole army and all its connexions. It is limited only by his discretion; consequently, every form of proceeding, every usage and mode of practice, must rest either upon his orders or his acquiescence. That we might learn upon what authority this custom, for the officers to be contractors of this description, was grounded, we required from Sir William Howe and Lord Cornwallis, the orders and instructions issued by them in North America, relative to the several departments employed in the expenditure of the public money. The returns to these requisitions contained the appointment of the Superintendent of vessels, and the regulation of the payment of their hire, in the offices of the departments in which they were employed, both above mentioned, together with other orders, made from time to time, for different purposes of regulation. But we found, at one period only, orders relative to the point immediately under our consideration. These orders, were issued by Lord Cornwallis, are dated 23d of December 1780, and contain matter very important to the subject before us.

Lord Cornwallis had, upon several occasions, found, that the waggons and horses, provided for the public service by the Quarter-Master-General, were in bad condition, and neither fit nor able to perform the services required. To remedy these abuses, he thought it necessary to direct, that the Quarter-Master-General should have no property in either the waggons or horses; and to that end he issued orders, enjoining him not to charge more for waggons and horses than he had actually paid; not to charge the hire of waggons and horses purchased; not to purchase them but upon Government account; and, if he hired them, to pay the proprietors the full price for hire allowed by Government. He ordered all the necessary carts to be purchased on Government account; and some of the vessels were discharged, as soon as they came under the direction of his Deputy Quarter-Master-General at Portsmouth, in the Chesapeake, upon his representation that they were unnecessary. He ordered, likewise, the Commissaries-General not to charge Government for the complete ration, unless he supplied that ration from the stores from England; and to charge no more for fresh provisions, flour, or Indian meal, than what they cost him. The manner of conducting this last office is not, in our power to enquire into; the Commissaries-General are dead, and their accounts not in England.

These orders are levelled at abuses at that time existing; and these abuses all tend to the defrauding of the Public, for private emoluments.

By pursuing the rules of computation inserted above, we are enabled to discover how much would have been saved to the Public, had the waggons and horses been purchased at first on

account of Government. From the list inserted in the appendix it appears, that the average number of waggons constantly employed in the service, from the 25th of December 1779, to the 31st of March 1780, that is, three years and a quarter, was 739; and the average number of horses 1958; and the average number of drivers 601. The average hire of all these amounts to 104,132 l. a year; from whence deducting 16,134 l. the hire of 765 drivers at 1 s. 2 d. each per day, there remains the sum of 87,951 l. The prime cost of the waggons and horses, at the highest price, is 44,150 l. this sum being deducted from 87,951 l. leaves the clear profit of 43,801 l. for the first year. This being added to the sum of 197,889 l. two years and one quarter's clear profits, after deducting the hire of the drivers, gives the sum of 241,690 l. paid by the Public, beyond what it would have cost them, had the property of these waggons and horses belonged to Government; and if the same system of management has been continued to the present time, the Public have incurred a still further expence of 175,902 l. for two years or more, to the 31st of March last; that is, the Public have paid 417,592 l. for the single article of the hire of waggons and horses, the whole of which might have been saved, had the mode continued in the order of the 23d of December 1780, been at first adopted.

From the circumstances thus disclosed, it can hardly be doubted that the practice of letting out for hire to Government, has been highly lucrative to the officers engaged in it. The officer is a trustee for the Public; as such, he is bound to husband the public money committed to his charge, with as much frugality as if it were his own. What he saves, or what he gains, he saves and gains not for himself, but for the Public. He ought not to be permitted, by any management or contrivance, to carry out for himself an interest in the execution of a public trust! If that interest has been produced, how far such profit belongs to the Public, and whether by bills of attorney filed by the proper officer of the Crown, or by what other means it may be discovered and reclaimed for the Public, are for the wisdom of Parliament to decide.

It is of public concern this evil should be speedily remedied. It flows from permitting a trust to reside, with an interest, in the same person. The remedy is, to take away the interest, and by that means to restore the trust, and controul to its full extent, that it may freely operate for the benefit of the Public, uninfluenced by private considerations.

But the remedy may be extended still farther: It should seem as if it would be more beneficial to the service, if the officers were relieved entirely from the trouble of making the payments.

When their military duty calls them to the field, they must neglect their duty as Paymasters, and leave that branch of their office to be conducted entirely by their officers and clerks.

If it seems to be a hardship upon a Quarter-Master-General to be

subject to account for very large sums, no part of which he paid

himself, but merely because they were paid in his name, and at

his office, whilst he himself was absent upon other duty.

There is no necessary connection between the military duty

of these officers, and the expenditure of money for military

services; it is rather opposite to a civil department,

and may be executed by a civil officer. Major-General Wil-

liam Roy, who, during the last war in Germany, was in the

departments both of the Quarter-Master-General and Chief

Engineer, informed us, that no public money was issued to

him in either of these capacities; he was no accountants but

all the expences incurred in these departments were defrayed

by the Deputy Paymaster-General of the forces, pursuant to

the warrants of the Commander in Chief issued for that pur-

pose. The Quarter-Master-General and Chief Engineer were

confidered in that army as checks upon the expenditure on be-

half of the Public. They were to see that the articles supplied

were good of the kind, adequate to the services they were in-

tended for, and that there were no waste, idleness, or loss, be-

ing made in the execution of their duty.

We are therefore of opinion, that the orders of the 23d of

December 1780, should be put in force forthwith throughout

the whole army; that no officer should be permitted to have

property or interest in any article whatever, which the duty of

his office obliges him to provide for the service of the army;

If purchased, it should be purchased by, and for the use of Gov-

ernment; if hired, it should be hired of persons unconnected

with military service. We are likewise of opinion, that the

payments should be taken from the military officer, and thrown

upon the Deputy Paymaster-General of the forces, who is the

proper cashier of the army, to be carried on by him in pursu-

ance of the warrants of the Commander in Chief.

The other points in which we think the Public have not

been sufficiently guarded, is the allowance of the vouchers

without sufficient examination: This defect pervades every

branch of the expenditure under our consideration. The prin-

cipal officers in these departments are the persons accountable;

they make up, pass, and swear to the accounts; but, having a

variety of other material business to transact in their several sta-

tions, they have no leisure to attend to the actual payments:

A Quarter-Master-General, whose account amounted to above

600,000 l. was, for five months together, upon duty in the

field, without having been able once to attend his office. He is

likewise obliged to pass the account of a sum never received by

him, but issued to, and expended by, an Assistant Deputy

Quarter-Master-General. The Chief Engineer considers him-

self as liable to account for sums, no part of which he either re-

ceives or pays; nor are the payments made to him in advance,

though the sum is made payable to him by the warrant. Yet he

never actually receives it; but he indorses the warrant to the

Paymaster of the Works, who receives the whole, and with its

discharge bills, either directed to him for payment by the

Chief Engineer, or the Commander in Chief, or at his own dis-

cration, without the intervention of either, and takes the re-

ceipts in his own name, in the usual way.

This important bundle of expenditures, which requires no

attention, inspection, accuracy, and fidelity, might be entan-

ced to inferior officers, clerks, and even to strangers.

[To be continued.]

ANECDOTE OF SANTEUIL, a celebrated Poet of the last

century.

RETURNING one night to the Abbey of St. Victor, at

eleven o'clock, the porter refused to open the door, say-

ing, he had positive orders to admit no one at that hour.

After much alteration, Santeuil slipped a Louis d'or under the door,

and he obtained immediate admittance.

As soon as he had got in, he pretended he had left a book upon a stone, upon which

he had been sitting while he waited for the door opening. The

porter, animated with the poet's generosity, ran to get the book,

and Santeuil shut the door upon him. Master Peter, who was

half naked, knocked in his turn, when Santeuil started the same

difficulties as he had done, against admitting any one at that

time of night, and that he would not disobey the Prior. "Ay,

but master," said the porter, "you know I let you in very ci-

villy." "And so will I you as civilly," said Santeuil, "if

you please, you know the price—in or out is the word, I and

will daily no lodger." The porter, finding he was like to sleep

in the street, half naked, and also run the risk of losing his place,

slipped the piece of gold under the door again, saying, "I

thought a poet's money would not stay long with me," and

purchased his admittance.

From the London Papers, August 23.

LONDON.

It is said that the Gentlemen Volunteers in the expedition

for the relief of Gibraltar, will have the honour of killing their

Majesties hand, before their departure for embarkation; and

that they will be introduced by the Lords Keppel and Howe.

The public anxiety for the fate of Gibraltar, need not now

be great; it was, since the garrison has been reinforced with

1200 men; with this reinforcement, the brave Elliot will be

able to hold out for a considerable time longer, and therefore

there is not now so urgent, or pressing a necessity, for the sailing

of Lord Howe, while a more immediate call requires his assis-

tance first in another quarter. The Minister may detach a squa-

tron to lie off the Texel, and then send a few frigates to Eliza-

tre, to bring home the convoy. This service once performed,

Lord Howe may, without the least detriment to any other

branch of the public service, sail for Gibraltar with an undivi-

ded force; and then the public may look with a certainty for

the relief of that fortress, as 40 sail of the line, under so able

an officer as Lord Howe, will be sufficient to fight, and put to

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Augt 24.

St James's, Augt 24.

ON Tuesday last, between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, died his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, his Majesty's youngest son, to the great grief of his Majesty, and all the royal family.

Constantinople, July 24. Our apprehensions with regard to the plague are fully confirmed by many accidents which have happened in different parts of this residence, and in two Greek villages situated on the Canal. It is probable the disease is brought from Ceres, nigh Salonica, (where it has broken out with violence,) as it was at first confined to the people who trade in those parts. At present it begins to spread, and, as the weather is very moist and unsettled, there is great reason to fear it will become general.

Yesterday evening, about six o'clock, a fire broke out at Constantinople, in a quarter called Balatta, mostly inhabited by Jews. As the wind was rather high, the flames spread with such rapidity, that, notwithstanding every effort, in about three hours the whole city was threatened with destruction. It is impossible to paint the horrid scene exhibited by this alarming conflagration, which raged with equal violence for about fifteen hours, and spread through one of the most inhabited parts of the town. The number of houses destroyed is computed at ten thousand, besides mosques, churches, and other public edifices.

At this instant, (three o'clock P. M.) the fire, which had appeared nearly extinguished, broke out anew in three distinct places, and proceeds in different directions. The wind, which had fallen, is again pretty high, and the greatest apprehensions are now entertained for the fate of the city. The Grand Signor, Vizir, and all the Grandees, have attended these seventeen hours, to encourage the exertions of the people to check the progress of the flames.

War-Office, Augt 20, 1782.

21st Regiment of light dragoons, Christopher Codington, Gent. is appointed to be Cornet, vice Sir Jonathan Cope, Bart.

3d Regiment of Foot Guards, Cornet Robert Dalrymple, of 21st dragoons, to be Ensign, vice Charles Barret.

12th Regiment of foot, Ensign James Ackland, of 102d foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Stephen Freemantle.

9th Regiment of foot, Captain John Brereton, from half-pay in 92d foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice James Sheldon.

18th Regiment of foot, Ensign Samuel Barnes Scott to be Lieutenant, vice William Murray.

20th Regiment of foot, Boyle Vandeleur, Gent. to be Ensign, vice George Bolton.

99th Regiment of foot, Volunteer John Johnstone, to be Ensign, vice Robert Rochfort.

10th Regiment of Foot, Ensign Curwen Adderton, of 62d foot, to be Lieutenant, vice George Sempill.

Cinque Ports corps, William Colman, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Thomas Jenkins.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, Augt 23.

Portsmouth, 19. Passed by the Henrietta, a Danish ship, from St Croix to Copenhagen.

The following is a correct list of the ships of war now at Spithead, viz.

	Guns.	Guns.
Victory	100	100
Britannia	100	100
Royal George	100	100
Athos	90	90
Queen	90	90
Ocean	90	90
Union	90	90
Cambridge	84	84
Royal William	84	84
Foudroyant	80	80
Alexander	74	74
Bellona	74	74
Berwick	74	74
Courageux	74	74
Dublin	74	74
Edgar	74	74
Fortitude	74	74
Ganges	74	74
Goliath	74	74
Suffolk	74	74
Vengeance	74	74
Diligente	70	70
Afia	64	64
Bienfaisant	64	64
Portsmouth, 22. Just now failed the following ships, on a cruise:		
Edgar	74	74
Alexander	74	74
Suffolk	74	74
Berwick	74	74
Goliath	74	74
Asia	64	64
Bienfaisant	64	64
Raisonnable	64	64
Wind West.		

The Rodney, Caton, from Liverpool for Africa, is returned to Liverpool with the loss of her bowsprit, foremast, and main topmast. The Charming Kitty, Lewtas, from ditto to ditto, is put into the port of Fowdry, having thrown her guns overboard, and received other damage.

The Mary, Gray, from Stettin to London, is taken by the Dutch, and sent for Holland.

From the LONDON PAPERS, Augt 24.

Madrid, Augt 15. Mons. the Count d'Artois has been proclaimed Generalissimo of the siege of Gibraltar.

Paris, Augt 15. Our Court has given Mr Fitzherbert to understand, that previous to the holding of a Congress for treating of a peace between the belligerent powers, the independence of the United States of America must be formally acknowledged, in order that they may send Ministers Plenipotentiary to that assembly, charged with the care and support of their interests.

It is said that the Count d'Estaing will be put at the head of an important enterprise, after the siege of Gibraltar is determined.

M. de Choisi, at the head of 1800 men, French and Americans, is charged with an expedition against St John's, in Newfoundland.

Paris, Augt 16. They write from Scissons, that in the night between the 16th and 17th ult. a violent hurricane, accompanied with hail of an extraordinary size, had entirely laid waste fifteen parishes in the Soissons, where all the corn and fruits of the earth are destroyed, and the damages are estimated at 400,000 livres.

Sixteen parishes have met with the same calamity in the district of Clermont in the Beauvois.

L O N D O N

An express packet arrived yesterday evening at the Right Hon. Thomas Townshend's office at Whitehall, with advices

from Mr Fitzherbert at Paris. They bring the information, that the Russian and Danish ambassadors had both interposed with the Court of France, in a very urgent manner, to obtain for him an attentive hearing from the minister there, the consequence of which had been, that he had had several interviews with Mons. Vergennes on the subject of his negociation, and had been permitted to explain the object and extent of his commission in the fullest manner. He speaks in handsome terms of the reception he has recently met with, from whence he argues a propitious issue to his embassy, but is not as yet authorized to transmit any positive reply of any kind, on the part of France to the main purport of his negociation. The above dispatches were this morning sent off to the King at Kew.

It may be relied upon as a fact, that no orders or dispatches whatever have been as yet sent from the Secretaries of State in this country, for abandoning Charlottown, nor is any such design entertained at present by Government; the present plan is not so amicable to the diffusion of political liberty, and consists in an intention to defend the remaining possessions we have in America until the next winter, when the American papers, correspondence, &c. will be laid before Parliament, and the sense of the House be taken upon the grand question of dependence or independence.

Notwithstanding the direct and rude contradictions given in a morning paper of yesterday, to the account published in Thurday's English Chronicle, respecting the investment of St Kitt's, we assure our readers, that every assertion contained in that article was literally and precisely true. Such accounts had most assuredly been received at the Admiralty, but, as we were represented, had not been officially-received, and therefore were not implicitly to be confided in.—Matters rest exactly in the same situation at present with respect to that important event, no dispatch having yet arrived in confirmation, and the original reasons for believing it being entirely as valid as at first.—The following further particulars concerning it are mentioned on the same authority through which we first gave the intelligence to our readers:—That General Matthews commands the troops embarked for the capture of the island of St Kitt's; and that previous to their departure on that expedition, the Commander in Chief had been joined by Brigadier General O'Hara, with 1100 veteran troops from America. The Prudent, of 64 guns, besides a few frigates, covered their landing, which, it is said, was effected in excellent order, and so completely invested Brimstone Hill, that all communication with the country was entirely cut off. Montserrat and Nevis had actually surrendered.

Eng. Chron.

The following is a list of the Dutch fleet, which we informed our readers, in our last, had entered the Texel on the 13th inst. from a cruise to the northward:

Ships.	Commanders.
Admiral General	74 Vice Admiral Hartzock
Amsterdam	60 Vice Admiral Byland
Admiral Pieter Heyn	54 Rear Admiral Van Braam
Prince Frederick	60 Rear Admiral Vay Hay
Admiral Ruiter	68 Capt Storing, jun.
Union	64 Capt de Welderen
Kortenaer	60 Capt Horstius
Olinthorst	56 Capt Aberson
Princess Louisa	56 Capt de Reckteren
Batavier	54 Capt Bolch
Rhynland	50 Capt Mulder
Argo	44 Capt Storing
Janon	30 Capt Storing
Dauphin	24 Capt Vaillant
Hirondile	24 Capt Jangera

Orders are gone from the Admiralty to Elsinore, for the fleet to hold themselves in readiness to sail immediately on the appearance of our squadron, as the greatest dispatch will certainly be made to expedite the return of Commodore Hottham, in order that the succours may be sent to Gibraltar; but it is imagined this cruise will not delay their sailing more than ten days, and there is no doubt but Government are well satisfied that the brave Elliot is not in that distress as represented in the foreign prints.

We are informed that Lord Howe has hoisted his flag on board the Foudroyant, to go immediately for the protection of the Baltic fleet, and for that purpose carries none of the three-deck ships with him; so that we may conclude that the Ministry think the assistance so fortunately conveyed to Gibraltar will save that fortress till his Lordship returns from the Baltic.

The master of a cartel ship, which is arrived at the Nore from Breit, says, that he met the greatest part of the combined fleet steering for Breit harbour; that he was brought to and examined, and the officer who boarded him said the sailors were very unhealthy, that they were going into port to land the sick men, and to procure fresh hands, and to take in water and fresh provisions.

It was yesterday reported that a mine had been lately sprung at Gibraltar, and that a great number of Spaniards lost their lives by the explosion.

Yesterday several ships sailed from Gravelfond, loaded with coals and other articles for the garrison in Gibraltar.

A large tumbrel of powder blew up in the Spanish camp before Gibraltar on the 15th of last month, by which accident seven men were killed and 19 wounded.

The Bella, Judith, a neutral ship, from Leghorn, is arrived at Penzance, and on her passage, the 12th inst. fell in with a Spanish fleet, consisting of 24 sail, who informed them they were bound to Gibraltar.

The flower of the Spanish nobility, the flower of their army, their chosen priests, their crucifixes, their St Anthony, and every other tutelar saint, are now at the camp at St Roch, to form a huge rock, and devour a little army!

A letter from the camp of St Roch, dated July 20 says, "In less than five days we have lost, by desertion, 30 excellent soldiers from the volunteers of Catalonia, who went off with arms and baggage; they did not make for Gibraltar, but fled into the interior part of the country, on account, it is said, of some umbrage taken against their colonel."

Monday last the Portuguese ambassador, attended by Lord Grantham, had an audience of his Majesty at Windsor, to make a formal notification of the Queen of Portugal having acceded to the neutral treaty.

According to letters from Jamaica, a number of American seamen who had been captured on board the French men of war, having petitioned to be admitted to enter on board his Majesty's ships, the Commander in Chief had accepted them, to the number of 350, who were distributed on board the different ships of the squadron, where they behave well, and seem highly pleased with their change of situation.

It is with pleasure we can contradict the paragraph taken

from the Amsterdam Gazette, by an account brought by Captain Coote from New-York, who left it the 18th of June, when the Court-Martial was sitting on Captain Lippincott, and the destiny of the amiable Mr Aigill not ascertained. The compiler of the Boston Gazette was probably misled, by that wretched young gentleman's been escorted, on the 1st of that month, from his confinement at Lancaster, to Chatham in the Jerseys, (the head quarters of General Washington,) the same form having been observed in his removal, as has been usual in conducting an officer to execution; a strong party of dragoons, the drums beating a dead march, with black capes over them, the populace were easily led to think he had been ordered to execution. The British officers were allowed to attend Captain Aigill some miles on his route; and nothing, it is reported, could be more affecting than the parting of the British officers from that unfortunate young hero, who was alone undivined, the American Guards being themselves affected by it. Major Gordon, senior of the British officers, was indulged in accompanying Captain Aigill in his confinement; a gentleman much esteemed, and of advanced age.

Yesterday evening the remains of Prince Alfred, were brought to the Queen's house from Windsor. His Royal Highness is to lie in a state coffin till Tuesday evening, which is the time fixed for his interment in Westminster-Abbey.

Yesterday orders were given for opening the Royal vault in Henry the VIIIth's Chapel, Westminster-Abbey, for the interment of Prince Alfred on Tuesday evening next.

The following melancholy account was received at the Admiralty on Thursday evening:—The Swan sloop of war, being on her passage to England, was by a sudden gust of wind overset near the town of Waterford, in Ireland, and, in a few minutes, went down together with her whole crew, which consisted of 130 men, officers included, together with upwards of forty naval volunteers, lately raised in Dublin by Captain McBride; not a single person on board the sloop escaped this dreadful accident. *Gen. Ev. Post.*

Tyrie wrote to Mr V — —, the gentleman with whom he lived as a clerk in London, requesting to see him before his execution. We understand Mr V. communicated this to one of the ministry, who expect that this unfortunate man might make some discoveries of other parties concerned in his late treasonable correspondence. This was the day appointed for his execution.

A letter from Copenhagen says, that a fleet of men of war is ordered to be fitted out as soon as possible, in order, as it is said, to protect their East India ships against the piratical vessels which swarm in that part of the world at this time, and to re-ligate upon the Dutch for some insults which have been offered to the Danish India ships; which it is thought will occasion a rupture between the Danes and the Dutch, as a memorial has been delivered by the Danish Ambassador at the Hague to their High Mightinesses, complaining of some ill treatment of the Governor at the Cape to their ships, to which the States have not thought proper to give a satisfactory answer.

Since the commencement of the present war, we have taken from the French three 74 gun ships—four of 64—one of 110—one of 44—one of 42—one of 38—five of 36—and eleven of 32; which, with other smaller ones, amount to 64; and we have destroyed six, viz. la Diademe of 74 guns—la Celle of 74—Legeire of 36—la Capricieuse of 36 la Valeur of 26—and la Recluse of 24.

The Spanish ships which we have captured this war, have been one of 80 guns, three of 70, one of 64, one of 50, two of 36, one of 32, one of 30, and smaller ones, amounting in the whole to fifteen; and we have destroyed three, viz. the San Julian, of 70 guns, San Domingo of 70, and Santa Catalina of 34. From the Dutch we have taken seven ships of war and destroyed one; and from the Americans we have taken thirty-one, and destroyed eight.

Lord Rodney can boast of an honour which has not fallen to the lot of any other officer to acquire in the present, or any former war.—He is now on his return to Europe, for the second time, within these three years; and he put to sea each time in a flag-ship taken by himself, from the enemies of his country: the first time, he returned in the *Gibraltar*, which he won from Admiral de Langara, she being then called the *Pornix*—and now he has his flag flying on board the *Ville de Paris*, taken from Comte de Gracie.

Since there no longer remains a doubt as to the existence of a formidable insurrection in Spanish-America, it may be expected, that Portugal will interfere in our behalf in the present war; for Spain will have too many engagements to be able any longer to overrule that kingdom.

The grandeur, pomp, pride, and riches of Spain, are now swiftly verging to decay. The torrent of wealth which for many years had invariably directed its course to the Spanish shore, will now diverge into ten thousand erratic channels.

Extract of a letter from Deal, Augt 23.

"Arrived his Majesty's ships Edgar, Commodore Hottham, Alexander, Raisonnable, Berwick, Goliath, Suffolk, Asia, and Bienfaisant."

Extract of a letter from Gosport, Augt 23.

"A cartel arrived last night from Brest, the master of which gives an account, that on Sunday last he left Brest, after lying there three weeks, during which time none of the combined fleets were arrived there, and that four sail of the line (hundreded ships from the West-Indies) were then lying in the harbour. On his passage home he saw no ships till his arrival at Spithead.

"The Sampson of 64 guns, and Polyphemus of 64, have this morning sailed for the North Sea, to join eight sail which sailed yesterday."

PRICE OF STOCKS, Augt 24.

Bank Stock —	South Sea Stock —
4 per cent. Ann. —	3 per cent. Old Ann. —
3 per cent. com. 56 <i>l.</i>	Ditto 17 <i>l</i> . 1 <i>s</i> .
3 per cent. red. —	Exch. Bills, 2 <i>s</i> 3 <i>p</i> .
3 per cent. 17 <i>l</i> . —	Navy Bills, 1 <i>s</i> 2 <i>d</i> .
Long Ann. 16 13-16 <i>l</i> s a <i>s</i> .	Lot. Tick. 16 <i>l</i> . 3 <i>s</i> .
Short Ann. 17 <i>l</i> . 12 9-16 <i>l</i> s a <i>s</i> .	India Stock, —
3 per cent. Ann. —	3 per cent. Scrip. 5 <i>l</i> .
3 per cent. 17 <i>l</i> . —	4 per cent. Scrip. 5 <i>l</i> .
India Bonds, 1 <i>s</i> prem.	Guernsey, —

ed for the purpose of blocking up the Dutch. We hope necessity of such a measure will not be the cause of weakness, that force which could hardly be too great for the service in the dangerous situation of the garrison of Gibraltar.

We are more particularly alarmed for the fate of important fortresses, in hearing that six ships of the line, being frigates, are also detached from the grand fleet for the sole of conveying the above fleet. In respect to the need of this measure, we have nothing more to observe, than to note, that in this critical period such detachments are necessary to be made, which may weaken our naval force so much as to prevent a possibility of preserving the garrison, provided it should arrive there before the place is unavoidably surrendered. After these detachments are made, the remaining part of the fleet is expected to sail with the first fair wind for Gib-

ar. It is imagined the time affixed for the burial of Prince Fred will not be announced until very late in the evening preceding the obsequies; for their Majesties seem to wish to have it treated as a ceremony of public curiosity. In the first instance wherein their feelings have to poignant end, that distress was never meant for public observation, we have evidence of a very estimable trait in the characters of both their Majesties. We find that nature's feelings are sufficient to destroy the parade of Royal pageantry.

The statue which has been forming and erecting in Guildhall of Lord Chatham for these two years past, is now so near finished, that it is expected to be opened for public view the week after next. It is made at the expence of the city, and is expected to cost upwards of four thousand pounds."

Yesterday, Major Commandant William Dalrymple, who so gallantly and successfully conducted the attack on Fort Omoa, and other places on the Spanish Main, was presented with the freedom of the city. Upon this occasion, the Lord Provost gave an elegant entertainment, at his house in Queen's-Street, to the Major, and a number of respectable citizens.

Married, a few days ago, at Newcastle, Mr William Greene, an eminent merchant there, to Miss Doubleday, daughter of the late Thomas Doubleday, Esq; of the same place, with a fortune of three thousand pounds.

On 23rd instant, was married at Blebo, William Chalmers of Raderay, Esq; writer in Edinburgh, to Mrs Bethune of Blebo.

At the meeting of the presbytery this day, no other business came before them but a presentation from the Earl of Lauderdale to the Rev. Dr John Walker, Professor of Natural History in this University, to be minister of the parish of Collington, in room of the Rev. Mr Robert Fisher deceased. Dr Walker's letter of acceptance being also laid before the presbytery, they appointed a moderation of a call to be proceeded in to-morrow fortnight.

In a former paper, notice was taken of part of our Baltic fleet having fallen in with some Dutch men of war. By Mr Walter Wood's Sound List, inserted in this night's paper, our readers will see a list of such of that fleet as got in to Gottenburgh.

The Oughorn tender, which was driven out of the Roads of Leith, by the violence of the gale on Saturday night, we are happy to learn, got safe into Ely.

Yesterday se'ennight barley-harvest was begun at Elgin, and on Wednesday at Inverurie.

William Anderson, manufacturer in Banff, combed a fleece of wool from a one year old sheep, of the farm at mill of Boyndie in the neighbourhood of Banff, which produced eight pounds weight of combed wool, valued at twenty pence sterling per pound.

At the late anniversary of the Empress of Russia's accession to the throne, she was pleased to promote Admiral Greig to be first Admiral of all the Russias.

The time which the fleet will be absent for the purpose of relieving Gibraltar, it may be supposed, will be much the same as when Admiral Darby went on that expedition. His fleet, consisting of 28 ships of the line, sailed from Portsmouth on the 13th of March 1781; Gibraltar was relieved on the 11th of April, and the fleet arrived again at Spithead on the 21st of May.

By a gentleman of Aberdeen, who is lately arrived from the north, we have the following particulars of the damage done by the late floods: Every river was swelled beyond its usual dimensions, in a greater degree than by the flood in September 1768. The river Lossie carried away several mills and houses, the inhabitants of which were obliged to remove their families and cattle on Saturday morning about two o'clock, and take shelter in the town of Elgin. The road going into Elgin from the east is so cut by the river as to be impassable. The river of Findhorn was swelled to such a pitch as to overflow the fertile and beautiful plain between its usual bed and the burn that runs past Forres, and form an immense sheet of water. The boatman's house is carried away: and the river now runs where the road was, that led to the ferry. The burn of Dalvey carried off the bridge and the adjacent houses. At Nairn, the fine new bridge at the east end of the town is swept off, as is also the highland bridge a few miles above Nairn, on the same river. In the flat road between Nairn and Inverness, the rails lay so deep as to come half a foot high in some chaises that were travelling that road.

We hear from Arbroath, that on Friday the 19th the following melancholy accident happened there. It is the custom on the old market-day for the inhabitants to go in boats apleasing to Auchnethie, about two miles from Arbroath. On their return, one of the boats overset, and four were drowned, viz. Deacon Herd a weaver, John Thomson flaxdrifter, his son, and Alexander Dowie weaver. A young man of the name of Sands was picked up by another boat, and is the only survivor.

Our correspondent at Moffat has favoured us with the following list of company who are or have been at Moffat this season:

Earl of Hopeton, and part of his family [N. B. His Lordship expected soon again with the Councils and all the family]; Earl of Hyndford, Countess of Hyndford; Mrs Graat of Preston Grange; Miss Gordon; Miss Gray; Lord and Lady Elphinstone and family; Lady Hailes, Miss Dalrymple; Lord Ellicott; Lady Dowager Sinclair; Mrs Crombie; Sir John Sinclair of Stevenson; Sir Robert Dalziel of Binos, Lady Dalziel, and family; Miss Ferguson; Miss Ferguson; Miss Farquharson; Miss Riddell; Miss Bond; Miss Young; Miss Fuller; Miss Waugh of Cumberland; Miss Waugh of ditto; Miss Carlyle of ditto; Mr and Mrs Donald of Glasgow, and family; Mr and Mrs Dunlop of ditto; Mr and Mrs Henderson of ditto, and family; Mr Thomson of ditto; Mrs Camp-

bell of Neilfield, and Son; Mr and Mrs Yates of Cumber- land; Mrs Hunter of —, and family; Mr and Mrs Ferguson of Craigdarroch, advocate, and family; Miss Wood; Mr Ogilvie, advocate; Miss Ogilvie; Miss Elliot; Captain Macrae of Houston, Mrs Macrae; Captain Jardine of Jardinehill, Mrs Jardine, and family; Captain Irvine of —, Mrs Irvine, and family; Miss Jane Currie; Captain Tyler; Captain Gillespie; Dr Guthrie of Rutha, Miss Guthrie; Mr Guthrie writer, Mrs Guthrie, and family; Mr Cockburn writer to the signet, Mrs Cockburn, Miss Cockburn; Mr Dickson of Orchard, Miss Dickson, Miss Nancy Dickson; Mr and Mrs Haig, and family; Mr and Mrs Ridley; Mr Boswell; Mr Hog; Mr Beveridge; Mr Robertson of Edinburgh; Rev. Mr and Mrs Porteous and family; Rev. Mr and Mrs Tait; Rev. Mr Ferguson; Rev. Mr Carstie; Mr Handyside of Newcastle; Provost Maxwell of Dumfries and family; Mrs Jardine of Dumfries; Miss Jardine; Miss Graham; Mr Ewart of Dumfries; Miss Mackenzie; Mr Mackenzie; Mr and Mrs Hay of Whitehaven; Mrs Simpson and family; of Workington; Mrs Leech; Mr Monroe; Mr Rae of London; Mrs Macnurdoch of Jamaica; Mr Macdowal, Miss Macdowal; Mrs Symons of Wigton, &c. &c.

Our correspondent adds, that more company are still expected, as the season is scarce half done.

Extract of a letter from Waterford, dated Aug. 20.

"The Swan sloop of war, that sailed from this port a few days since with Captain Macbride, overlost the 16th inst. and sunk; only 16 men out of 110 were saved, among which number was the Captain, who arrived in town this day."

Extract of a letter from Wexford, dated Aug. 20.

"I guess your surprise when you receive this letter, particularly as I must go under the denomination of a castaway. I arrived here this day after experiencing the hardest struggle for life that ever man did—We left Waterford on Friday last in company with Captain M'Bride, in the Artois, and a convoy of ten sail of transports with troops for Plymouth; but unfortunately a hard squall of wind laid the Swan on her beam end; and in less than three minutes she foundered; the Captain, Master, and thirteen men got into a small boat of fourteen oars, in which we were fourteen hours on the water: Words cannot express the horror of this scene, our friends all drowning round us. I shall wait till I see you for a further detail of my history."

We should with great pleasure have inserted the Verses to the memory of the Rev. Dr Dick, had they appeared to us of sufficient merit. Of the author's good intentions we can entertain no doubt; but we hope he will excuse us for thinking that something better than the Verses in question should have been to posterity a character so eminent distinguished for every accomplishment which could adorn the Gentleman and the Divine.

NERVATUS first oppo tinity.

SOUND SHIPPING.

PASSED THE SOUND,
Aug. 9. Europa of Dysart, Balfour, from Dysart, for Weyburgh, ballast.

ARRIVED AND REMAINED,

7. Expedition of Aberdeen, Thomson, from Memel, for Aberdeen, with logs.

10. Catherine of Dysart, Bell, from Memel, for Dundee, ditto. Unity of Dundee, Mayer, from Peterburgh, for ditto, flax.

Antelope of Dundee, Brown, from ditto, for ditto, ditto. Ellcock of Leith, Wilhart, from ditto, for Leith, ditto.

Charming Nancy of Wemyss, Pringle, from ditto, for ditto.

17. The ship that sailed from hence the 3d instant, unluckily fell in with two Dutch frigates off Gotsenburgh, which obliged them to run into different harbours of the Swedish coast. I have since received advice, that the following ships have got safe into Gotenburgh, viz.

Duchess of Hamilton of Borrowbourness, William Kay.

Peggy of Alloa, Ro. Paterson.

Good Intent of Dunbar, Thomas Simpson.

Peter of Saltcoats, David Barr.

— of Inverness, Bain.

John and Mary of Hull, William Allan.

— of Lynn, Thos. Hall.

— of ditto, John Calum.

— of ditto, Charles Ronson.

Hamilton, John J. Husloo.

Hope, Thomas Smith.

Menghant, John Gibson.

Kingston, Maria; and Dickson, Grant, both drove ashore, but got off.

Unity, Horse, Newcastle.

Lady Marr, Mackay.

Amity, Maitland.

Nine or ten ships more got into different harbours. I have not yet got their names—it seems the Dutch frigates have taken two of that fleet; but it does not appear that any of the Scotch ships have suffered.

ELGIN, Aug. 13.—Wind S.E.

WALTER WOOD.

GREENOCK SHIPPI NG.

ARRIVED,

24. Susie, Angus, from Lairne, with salt.

25. Venus, McLean, from the Isle of Man, with herrings.

SEALOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

August 26. Dorotha and Elizabeth, —, from Norway, with deals.

27. Christian, Wilton, from Leith, with rod-iron.

SCOTTS, Ferrier, from ditto, with sundries.

SAILED,

27. Helen, Higgens, for Kincardine, in ballast.

Nelly, Tulloch, for Leith, with sundries.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

Aug. 27. Fellowship, Maclarin, from Alloa, with coals and whisky.

Good Intent, Walker, from Lynn, with grain.

28. Janet and Jean, Beggin, from Alloa, with coals and whisky.

William and John, Hunter, from Hull, with goods.

Nelly, Paterson, from Portsoy, with grain and wine.

Nelly, Tulloch, from Glasgow, with goods.

Eagle, Primrose, from Perth, with ditto.

Christian, Sharp, from Aberdeen, with ditto.

Lady Grant, Malcolm, from Aberdeen, with goods.

SATEEN,

27. Diligence, Shaw, for London, with coals.

ARRIVED,

JOURNEYMAN HATTERS WANTED.

WANTED AT DALKEITH, Two or Three JOURNEYMAN HATTERS, for making fine Hats.—They will have plenty of employment, and good encouragement.

CALLEDONIAN HUNT.

THE ANNUAL MEETING is fixed for Monday the 24th day of October, at KELSO, to continue for a fortnight.

To be run for over Cawdon Edge, upon Friday the 25th of October, a PLATE OF FIFTY GUINEAS value, given by the Hunt. They must be actual Hunters, and hunted last season, and, therefore, the property of members belonging to the Hunt. They are to run one four-mile heat, and carry twelve stone. Three hunters to start, or no race.

The Prex, Treasurer, and Council to be judges.

ARCH. DOUGLAS, Esq; of Douglas, Presy.

SIR ALEX. DON, Bart. Treasurer.

SIR JOHN SCOTT, Bart.

COLONEL WEMYSS, Esq; of Wemyss, Vice-Chairman.

CAPTAIN JOHN NISBET, Esq; of Nisbet.

WILLIAM HASSALL, Esq; of Hassall.

By Order of the Honourable
COMMISSIONERS of his MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS.
THERE is to be exposed to public sale, in the Custom-houses of the
ports, upon the respective days after mentioned, at twelve
o'clock noon each day,

FOR HOME CONSUMPTION;

SUNDRY Parcels of Foreign Tea, Brandy, Rum, Aquavitæ, Wines,
and others, lately condemned in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer:
—The goods and conditions of sale to be seen at the respective Cu-
stom-houses, on the morning of the day of sale, and on the day imme-
diately preceding, at Custom-house hours.

1. EDINBURGH, Thursday, Aug. 29.—4656 lbs. Fine Black Tea, and
339 lbs. Coarse Tea.

PERTH, Saturday, Aug. 31.—480 gallons Brandy, 6 Nips of Ling
Pith, 1 firkin Herrings, and a parcel of China.

ABERDEEN, Monday Sept. 2.—706½ gallons Brandy; 496½ gal-
lons Rum; 417 gallons Geneva; 1400 Shillings; 30 pieces of Nankin
2 Boats and the materials of the Hull, (after being break'd up) with the
Furniture of the Sloop Friendhip.

INVERNESS, Wednesday Sept. 4.—350 gallons French Red Wine &
190 gallons Portugal White Wine, and a Boat.

KIRKWALL, Wednesday, Sept. 4.—64 gallons Red Portugal Wine;
and 17½ gallons Geneva.

GLASGOW, Thursday, Sept. 5.—22½ yards Linen; and 19 gallons
Aquitaine.

GREENOCK, Thursday, Sept. 5.—44 gallons Aquavite; and 23
gallons Sour Wine.

DUMFRIES, Saturday, Sept. 17.—49 gallons Brandy; and 19 gal-
lons Geneva.

STRANRAER, Monday, Sept. 9.—52 gallons Brandy; 41 gallons
Rum; and 7 chalders and 24 bushels Coals.

FIFE - SHIRE.

THE Sheriff-clerk of Fife hereby intimates to the Freeholders of the
said shire, that their ensuing Michaelmas Meeting is to be held
at Cupar upon Tuesday the first day of October next; and that Clauses
for enrolment thereof are lodged in his hands for

David Johnstone, Esq; of Bavelaw.

Sir Robert Anstruther of Balcarrie, Bart.

George Mercer, Esq; of the 1st troop of horse guards.

Mr Patrick Penderleath writer in Pittenweem,

Mr Robert Walker, late baillie of Innerkingshing,

Edward Bruce, Esq; writer to the signet,

Captain David Clephan of the 95th regiment of foot, and

Mr Robert Stein of Kincaid.

And that Objections are lodged against

Mr Alexander Low of Ledendurquhart, and

Mr Hay Ball, eldest son of Mr Robert Bell merchant in Cupar;

Their continuing on the roll, as being denuded of the lands for which
they stand thereon.

JO. HORSBRUGH, Clk.

Notice to Creditors.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD by judicial roup, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary, on the bills for the time, upon Monday the 25th day of November next, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon.

The ACRES of LAND, extending to Seven and a Half, or thereby, lying within the liberty of the burgh of Renfrew, being part of the unentailed subjects which belonged to the deceased James Campbell of Blythswood, Esq; which, for a tack of nineteen years, are proven to be well worth 4l. 5s. per acre, and which, for the seven acres and a half, amounts to 16l. 17s. 6d. The provea value and upset price is 388l. 6s. 3d.

Some of these acres are presently let at no less than 4l. 19s. per acre; and although they are proven to be worth only 16l. 17s. 6d. of yearly rent in whole, for a nineteen year's tuck, yet, by the proof, it appears, that to let them separately, or by acres, they might bring a higher rent; and accordingly they do actually yield at present 23l. 12s. 6d. of yearly rent.

By adjournment, at same time to be sold,

The HOUSES and YARDS at CLAYSLOP, which belonged to the said deceased James Campbell, the upset price of which was formerly 26l. Sterling, but now lowered to 60l.

The title-deeds of the whole, with the articles and conditions of roup, are to be seen in the hands of Mr John Callander one of the depute-clerks of session, or George Clapperton writer in Edinburgh; and persons wanting information as to further particulars will please apply to the said George Clapperton.

SALE OF HOUSES and LANDS at BLAIGOWRIE.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the house of William Henderson, vintner, Cupar Angus, on Thursday the 12th of September next, between the hours of three and five afternoon,

The HOUSES and LANDS lying in and about the village of BLAIGOWRIE, and shire of Perth, which belonged to the deceased James Pilgrim merchant in Blairgowrie. The subjects consist of several Houses and Shops in the Village, some inclosed infiel land, and some outfiel, partly for pasture, and partly inclosed and planted.

The village of Blairgowrie is beautifully situated on the banks of the river Earn, remarkable for fine fishing, and commands a most extensive and delightful prospect of Strathmore, and the Stormont. It lies three miles north of Cupar Angus, on the military road to Braemar and Fort George.—The Lands afford many fine situations for building a summer residence, and will be sold or feued out, in whole or in small parcels, and with or without the houses in the village, as purchasers incline.

The title-deeds and articles of sale may be seen in the hands of William Ramsay clerk to the signet; to whom, or to one of the proprietors at Cupar Angus, any person willing to know further particulars, or to conclude a private bargain, may apply.

FIR WOOD OF GLENMORE TO BE SOLD.

TO be SOLD by private contract, the Duke of Gordon's, FIR WOOD OF GLENMORE, in the county of Inverness, North Britain. This wood is very extensive and full grown, containing above a hundred thousand trees, many of which are of quality and size fit for the royal navy. It is very conveniently situated, by having a sufficiency of water not only for every preparatory purpose of manufacture, but also for floating the timber by the river Spey to the sea-port of Garmouth, in the Moray Firth. The privilege of erecting saw mills, and every other accommodation the purchaser may require, will be given. John Stewart forester in Glenmore will show the wood; and those inclining to purchase, are desired to transmit their proposals, addressed to the Duke of Gordon, at Gordon Castle, by Fochabers, before the first of October next.

SALMON FISHINGS OF SPEY TO LET.

To be LET for such a term of years as can be agreed on, commencing with next season 1783. The Duke of Gordon's whole SALMON FISHINGS in the river Spey, and upon the sea coasts adjacent thereto; including those Fishings in the river lately acquired by his Grace from the Earl of Fife. Those who incline to take a lease of the premises, are desired to transmit their proposals, addressed to the Duke of Gordon at Gordon Castle, by Fochabers, before the first of October next.

LAMPS to LIGHT, and DUNG to be LET.

ANY Person willing to contract for LIGHTING and KEEPING UP THE LAMPS OF CANONGATE, for the ensuing season, are desired to give in their signed proposals to Mr James Murray treasurer of the said burgh, any time betwixt and the 5th of September 1782.

Also to be LET by public roup, within the Council-house of Canongate, upon Wednesday the 11th of September 1782, between the hours of five and six afternoon, THE DUNG and FULZIE of the street of Pleasance, for five years after Michaelmas next.

The articles of roup to be seen in the hands of James Tait clerk to the burgh, or of James Cunningham, at the Council-chamber of Canongate.

To be LET, and entered into at the separation of the current crop.

The MAINS of AUCHINDINNY, presently possessed by Francis Olyphant, for such a number of years as shall be agreed on.

Any person inclining to take a tack of the said farm, may send their proposals to Captain Inglis, the proprietor, at Auchindinny, or to David Forbes writer in Edinburgh; and they may rest assured, that their offers shall be kept secret, unless their terms are accepted.

FARMS TO BE LET.

THERE is to be LET, and entered to at Whitsunday next, the following FARMS in the parishes of Crawford and Crawfordjohn, and county of Lanark, for nineteen years, or such other space as shall be agreed on,

I. The Lands of NORMANDGILL, BLACKHOUSE, COWHILL, GRAINS, and NETHER HOWCLEUGH, possessed by Alexander Goodfellow, to be let either jointly or separately. These lands were let to Alexander Goodfellow for 40l. of yearly rent till Whitsunday last, when they were let to him, as the only offerer, for one year, at 31l. Sterling, being greatly under value.

N. B. They are reckoned among the best sheep-farms in the south of Scotland.

II. CASTLEMAINS of CRAWFURD and SYDEWOOD, possessed by Walter Welsh at 197l. 10s. 2d. of yearly rent till Whitsunday last, when they were let to him, as the only offerer, for one year, at 150l. Sterling, being greatly under value. A great part of this possession good arable ground, and the rest of it excellent sheep pasture.

III. The Lands of ELWANFOOT, and Public-house, possessed by Robert Macqueen.—N. B. This possession was let about three years ago at 133l. 16s. 3d. Sterling of yearly rent; but at Whitsunday last it was let to him, as the only offerer, for one year, at 75l. being greatly under value. It consists of 1346 acres of land, a small part of which is arable, and the remainder is known to be a most excellent sheep pasture. The public-house is well situated for business, as it lies on the great road from Glasgow to Carlisle by Moffat, and from Edinburgh to Dumfries by Biggar.

IV. The Lands of OVER NEWTON, possessed by Robert Hope and others at 80l. Sterling of yearly rent. This farm was formerly let at 95l. Sterling.

V. The Lands of MOSSCASTLE, possessed by the heirs of James Welsh, at 59l. Sterling of yearly rent.

VI. The Lands of BOAGHOUSE, formerly let to William Cleland and others, at 70l. 9s. 2d. Sterling of yearly rent; but at Whitsunday last to the present tenants for one year at 60l.

Offers for the above possessions may be given in to Mr Samuel Murchison junior, clerk to the signet, or to the factor; and such offers as are not accepted will be kept secret, if desired.

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OIL OF VITRIOL WORKS.

To be SOLD by public roup, in John's Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on Monday the 9th day of September 1782, between the hours of five and seven in the afternoon.

THE OIL OF VITRIOL WORKS at PRESTONPANS.

These Works are in good condition for making annually four hundred tons of Oil of Vitriol, situated on the banks of the Frith of Forth, about eight miles east of Edinburgh, near two harbours for shipping Coal and labour at moderate rates. These Works are in a very advantageous situation for making Alkaline Salts, as great quantities of Sea Salt are made at Prestonpans, without paying near so much Excise as is paid in England, and the situation is also very convenient for making soap. If unquestionable security is given for the value, immediate payment will not be required; and a regular well-going Work for making Oil of Vitriol may be instantly entered upon, as the Works are continued, in expectation of its being of consequence to a purchaser.

If the purchaser should be desirous to extend the trade, there are convenient buildings near the Works, that may be bought, or rented very cheap.

The Works will not be shown; but inventories of the houses and buildings, mentioning their extent and condition, attested by two ordained and sworn measurers; and inventories of the utensils, mentioning their present condition and value, attested by men of knowledge; as also, inventories of the goods on hand may be seen, by applying to Walter Hog accomptant in Edinburgh, Alexander Baxter of Odiam in the county of Southampton, Mr Nathaniel Nicholls attorney at law, Queen's Street, Cheapside, London, or to Messrs Matthew Bolton or Samuel Garbett at Birmingham; to whom any person inclining to make a private bargain before the day of sale, may give in proposals, which, if not accepted of, shall be kept secret, if desired.

William Dick writer to the signet will show the articles and conditions of the public sale.

SALE OF LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF AYR.

To be SOLD by public roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffee-house, in Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 26th day of November 1782, at five o'clock afternoon.

LOT I.

THE Lands of Mauchlinmains, East; West, and South Mosgavil, Lochhill or Broadnewlands, Holland-bush, Knowhead, and Dikefield, containing about 712 Scots acres, all holding of the Crown, rated in the cens-books at 62l. 11s. 3d. Scots, and paying of yearly free rent 23l. 14s. Sterling, 20 bolls meal, and 13 bulls bear, 20 hens, 40 chickens, and 18 fowls straw.

LOT II.

The Hang-mill, Mill-lands, and Mulfures, presently let at 2l. 12s. 4d. Sterling, 3 bolls to 5-8th pecks meal, 13 bolls 9-1-half pecks bear, and 9 hens, and valued in the cens-books at 69l. 4s. 1d. Scots.

The lands consist only of about seven acres; but the mill, which is in good repair, has a most extensive thirle; for, exclusive of the mulfures of the thriving town of Mauchlin, and the proprietor's other lands in that parish, she is computed to draw from 80 to 100 bolls annually from the lands of other heritors thirled to her, which they would willingly purchase at a great price.

The present lease was granted, from favour, at a very inadequate rent, and when it expires (if the thirle is not impaired by a sale to the strange heritors), a very great rise may be depended on.

LOT III.

The lands of Willockhill, consisting of 86 acres or thereby, valued in the cens-books at 3l. 18s. 1d. Scots, presently let to the tenant of the mill at the low rent of 1l. Sterling.

These three lots lie in the parish of Mauchlin, on the great roads from Glasgow to Dumfries, and from Edinburgh to Ayr by Muirkirk, eight miles from Ayr, and six miles from Kilmarnock. They are all arable, and well inclosed with hedge and ditch, and the tenants pay the land-tax.

During the currency of the present leases they have been highly improved, by inclosing, subdividing, and liming, and so at the expiry will let for double rent. There is plenty of coal and lime in the neighbourhood.

LOT IV.

The Lands of Priesthill, Stottingleugh, Grashills, Blackside, Linbarn, Lamontburn, Harwood, and Muirmill, consisting of about 332 acres, all holding of the Crown, rated in the cens-books at 44s. 2d. Scots, and paying of yearly free rent 99l. 14s. 1d. 8-12ths Sterling.

These lands lie in the parish of Muirkirk, and the above-mentioned road from Edinburgh to Ayr passes through them. They afford excellent sheep-pasture; and have besides a considerable quantity of arable land, capable of great improvement, having both lime and coal within the lands themselves.

There is also a great appearance of lead mines in different parts of this estate, and it abounds with game.

At the last set the rents paid no less than 840l. Sterling of grassum, so at Martinmas 1783, when the leases expire, above double the present rent may be depended on. The estate has a right of common pasturage, feed, and divert, on the adjacent and very extensive muir called the North Muir; and the mill of Muirmill has a very large thirle annexed to it.

The tenants pay the whole public and parish burdens, and particularly, the tenant of the mill pays above 7l. of stipend over and above his rent.

The purchasers of the lands in the above lots will have right to the tithes.

The lands in Lot I. will be sold in cumulo, or in the following parcels, viz.

REAL RENT. VALUED RENT.

Money. Meal. Bear. Scots.

Parcel 1. Mauchlin Mains, 72 15 6 0 0 132 10 1

2. East, West, and South Mosgavil, Lochhill or Broadnewlands, 120 12 8 12 6 16 335 16 4

3. Holland-bush, Knowhead, and Dikefield, 42 5 10 8 7 114 5 0

235 14 0 20 13 602 11 5

The lands of Mauchlinmains, in Parcel 1. will be sold in cumulo, or in the following lots, viz.

REAL RENT. VALUED RENT.

Money. Meal. Bear. Scots.

Lot 1. The lands possessed by Matthew Fisher, Mr Gavin Hamilton, John Ronald, and William Tennent, 15 16 4 16 1 12

2. The lands possessed by William Gibb, Gavin Hamilton, Robert Gibb, and James Wilson, 19 15 10 21 2 0

3. The lands possessed by Gavin Hamilton and David Templeton, 18 15 4 21 2 37

4. The lands possessed by John Richement and Robert Weir, 18 8 0 17 1 10

172 15 6 76 2 19

The lands in the parish of Muirkirk, in Lot 4. will be sold in cumulo, or in the following parcels, viz.

REAL RENT. VALUED RENT.

Money. Meal. Bear. Scots.

Parcel 1. Priesthill, Stottingleugh, and Grashills, 40 0 0 166 10 0

2. Blackside, Linburn, and Lamontburn, 39 0 0 161 16 10

3. Harwood, 18 0 0 45 10 0

4. Muirmill and Mill-lands, 9 13 7 71 3 5

99 14 0 164 445 0 3

The title-deeds, rentals, current leases, plans of the lands, and conditions of sale, are to be seen in the hands of John Hunter writer in Edinburgh; to whom, or Alexander Farquharson accomptant in Edinburgh, (who has power to sell by private bargain,) persons inclined to purchase may apply.

Copies of the rentals and plans will also be seen in the hands of Mr George Douglas at Loudoun, who will show the lands.

To be SOLD, by public roup, within the house of John Haddow vintner in Lanark, upon Friday the 6th day of September next, betwixt the hours of twelve noon, and two afternoon.

ALL and HAILL the Twenty-Shilling Land, being part of the Four-pound Land of GREENFIELD, with houses, biggins, yards, mosses, meadows, parts, pendicles, privileges, and pertinents thereof, as the same is possessed at present by William Inglis and his tenants and cottars, with the teind sheaves and other teinds thereof, great and small, parfumage and viceage; lying within the lordship and barony of Carnwath, and sheriffdom of Lanark. And also, All and Haill the Twenty-Shilling Land of the Four-Pound Land of Greenfield called EASTERHOUSE, with houses, biggins, yards, meadows, parts, pendicles, privileges, and haill pertinents of the same, lying within the barony of Carnwath, and sheriffdom of Lanark, likewise possessed by the said William Inglis.

The conditions of sale and progress of wits to be seen in the hands of William Young writer in Edinburgh; and a copy of the said conditions in the hands of John Wilson Town-clerk of Lanark.

LANDS IN RENFREWSHIRE.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house in Glasgow, upon Wednesday the 18th day of September next, betwixt the hours of five and six in the afternoon.

The following FARMS, part of the Lands and Barony of BAROCHAN, lying in the united parishes of Killelland and Houstoun, and sheriffdom of Renfrew, possessed by the following tenants, at the free yearly rent after mentioned, viz.

	MEASUREMENT.	TOT. RENT.

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